

U.S. ARMY SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY (BSNCOC)

R107

JUN 99

FIELD SERVICES

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

WAR FIGHTERS



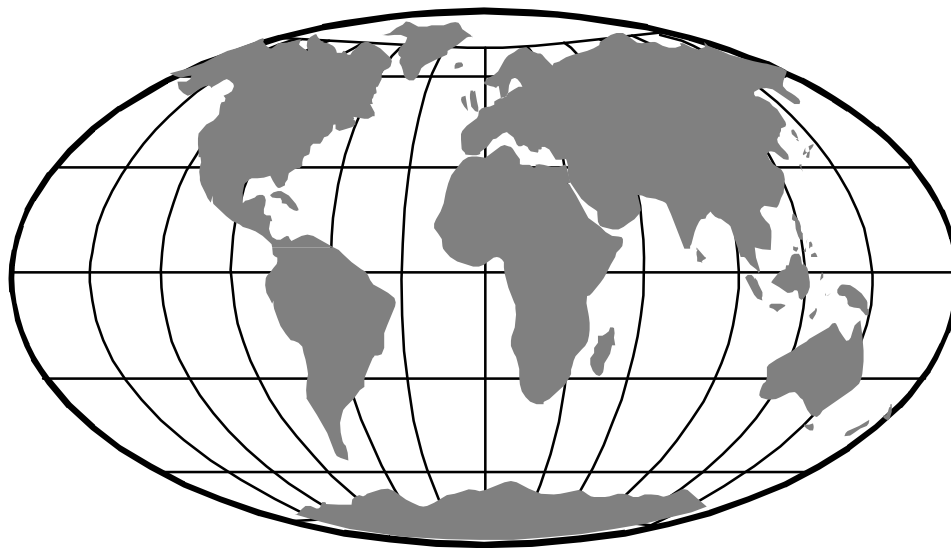
Sergeant Major



Master Sergeant



Sergeant First Class



Staff Sergeant

OF THE 21ST CENTURY

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

TSP Number/ Title	R107 Field Services
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Effective Date	JUN 1999
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Supersedes TSPs	This supersedes Preresident Training Support Package (PTP) R107-RC, May 96 and Preresident Training Support Package (PTP) R107, Sep 98.
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TSP User	The following course use this TSP: Battle Staff NCO Course
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Proponent	The proponent for this TSP is the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy.
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Comments and Recommendations	<p>Sent comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to:</p> <p>ATTN ATSS DCR CMDT USASMA BLDG 11291 BIGGS FLD FORT BLISS TX 79918-8002</p>
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Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	<p>The materials contained in this course have been reviewed by the course developers in coordination with the USASMA foreign disclosure authority. This course is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.</p>
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**This TSP
Contains**

The following table lists the material included in this TSP.

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**Gender
Disclaimer**

Unless otherwise stated, the masculine gender of pronouns refers to both men and women in this publication.

SECTION I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**Task(s)
Trained**

This lesson trains the tasks listed in the following table(s):

Task Number:	None.
Task Title:	Provide field service support coordination and guidance.
Conditions:	While serving as a battle staff NCO of a battalion/brigade, tactical operations center (TOC).
Standard:	In accordance with FM 10-27-2, FM 100-10, Annex F, and the material provided in this TSP.

**Task(s)
Reinforced**

This lesson reinforces the task(s) listed in the following table:

Task Number	Task Title
877-400-5AAM	Plan CSS to include personnel and health services, field services.

**Prerequisite
Lesson**

None.

Clearance and Access

There is no security clearance or access requirement for this lesson.

Copyright Information

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References

The following table lists the reference(s) for this lesson that you will receive in Phase II.

Number	Title	Date	Paragraph No.	Additional Information
FM 10-27-2	Tactics Techniques, and Procedures For Quartermaster Direct Support Supply and Field Service Operations	Jun 91	NA	NA
FM 71-2 Change 1	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force	Sep 88 (C1 Aug 94)	NA	NA
FM 100-10	Combat Service Support	Oct 95	NA	NA

Equipment Required

None.

Materials Required

Pencil and writing paper.

Safety Requirements

None.

Risk Assessment Level

Low.

Environmental Considerations None.

Lesson Approval The following individuals have reviewed and approved this lesson for publication and incorporation into the Battle Staff NCO Course.

Name/Signature	Rank	Title	Date Signed
Herbert T. Haskett	CIV	Training Developer, BSNCOC	20 October 1999
William D. Adams	SGM	Chief Instructor, BSNCOC	20 October 1999
Alan R. Tucker	SGM	Course Chief, BSNCOC	20 October 1999

SECTION II INTRODUCTION

Terminal Learning Objective

At the completion of this lesson, you will take a exam on combat support services in the resident phase.

Action:	Provide field service support coordination and guidance.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material presented in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 10-27-2, FM 100-10, Annex F, and the material provided in this TSP.

Evaluation

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “GO” is required for enrollment into Phase II.

Instructional Lead-in

The goal of Army CSS is to enable the commander to execute his mission and sustain the force. These manuals are based on doctrine in FM 100-5 and FM 71-100. FM 100-5 is the Army’s keystone doctrinal manual. It outlines how the Army will fight on the Battlefield. FM 71-100 is the Army’s keystone doctrinal manual for division. This manual is a guide, not a directive.

FM 100-10 is the Army’s capstone manual for combat service support of all Army forces, sister services, and multinational forces. It explains how Army CSS elements support combat, combat support, and other CSS forces in conducting combatant strategies, campaigns, major operations, battles, and engagements in war, and operations other than war activities in conflict and peacetime.

FM 10-27-2, Tactics Techniques, and Procedures For Quartermaster Direct Support Supply and Field Service Operations and FM 100-10, Combat Service Support, expand upon how the field services personnel operate in support of the U.S. Army and its soldiers.

SECTION III PRESENTATION

ELO 1

Action:	Identify the composition of U.S. Army field services.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment, using the materials provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 100-10, Annex F, and the material provided in this TSP.

Learning Step/ Activity (LS/A) 1, ELO 1, Introduction

This lesson identifies field services and familiarizes you with the different types of services and levels of responsibility for providing such support. By understanding where these services come from and how to request and coordinate them, we can prevent problems before they occur.

Types of Field Services

Field services support consists of a variety of capabilities designed to provide essential services and enhances a soldier's quality of life during operations. The types of field services which will discuss in this lesson are as follows:

- Food Preparation.
- Water purification.
- Mortuary Affairs.
- Airdrop.
- Laundry, shower, and clothing and Light textile repair.

Priorities

Field services are no longer classified as either primary or secondary. Instead, all field services receive the same basic priority. The commander decides which are most important.

The Army service component commander influences priorities through the total Army analysis process or through the time-phased force deployment list. For instance, laundry and shower units may be top priority in desert contingencies, while airdrop resupply may be more important in mountain contingencies.

During Other Operations, the priority depends on the type of support being provided. In some circumstances, field service units or activities may be the only support provided.

LS/A 1, ELO 1,
Field Services
Locations

Quartermaster Corps personnel in a variety of units perform field service functions. During operations involving combat, military personnel provide most of the field services support in forward areas, with host nation support (HNS) and contractors providing a limited amount.

Conversely, HNS and contractors provide much of the support in rear areas. During Other Operations, field services support at all levels may come from a variety of sources.

Food
Preparation

Food preparation is a basic unit function performed by food service personnel throughout a theater of operation. It is one of the most important factors in soldier health, morale, and welfare.

Virtually every type of unit in the force structure, divisional and non-divisional, has some organic food service personnel. These personnel support the unit's food service program as directed by the commander.

Water
Purification

Water is an essential commodity. It is necessary for sanitation, food preparation, construction, and decontamination. Support activities, such as helicopter maintenance and operation of medical facilities, consume large volumes of water. It is critical to the individual soldier.

Classification of the water function is somewhat different from other commodities; it is both a field service and a supply function. Water purification is a field service.

Water
Purification,
Planning
Considerations

The quantity of water required depends on the regional climate and the type and scope of operations. Temperate, tropic, and arctic environments normally have enough fresh surface and subsurface water sources to meet raw water requirements for the force. In arid regions, provision of water takes on significantly greater dimensions; soldiers must drink more water.

LS/A 1, ELO 1,
Water
Purification,
Planning
Considerations,
continued

Water requirements are significantly greater in rear areas, where there is heavy demand for water to perform the following functions:

- Aircraft and vehicle washing.
- Medical treatment.
- Laundry and shower facilities.
- Construction projects.

Planners must remember to estimate water requirements for enemy prisoners of war. They must consider the potential absence of water capability in enemy units and the requirement for on-site sanitation, shower, delousing, and medical support for incoming prisoners.

Mortuary
Affairs

The mortuary affairs program is a broadly based military program to provide for the necessary care and disposition of deceased personnel. It supports both war and Other Operations. The program can have a direct and sudden impact on the morale of soldiers and the American public. It provides flexible support in a force-projection environment.

Each Service is responsible for the return of remains and personal effects to the continental United States (CONUS). The Army is designated as the executive agent for the Joint Mortuary Affairs Program.

Mortuary Affairs
Program,
Subprograms

The Mortuary Affairs Program consists of three subprograms. They are as follows:

- Current Death Program.
 - Graves Registration Program.
 - Concurrent Return Program.
-

Current Death
Program

The Current Death Program operates around the world in peacetime and outside of areas of conflict during military operations. It may also continue in areas of conflict depending on the combat service support (CSS) and tactical situation. The program provides mortuary supplies and associated services for permanent disposition of the remains and personal effects of persons for whom the Army is or becomes responsible.

LS/A 1, ELO 1, Graves Registration Program	<p>The Graves Registration Program provides for search, recovery, initial identification, and temporary burial of deceased personnel in temporary burial sites. Temporary burials are a last resort and the theater commander must authorize them. This program also provides for the care and maintenance of burial sites and for the handling and disposition of personal effects.</p> <p>NOTE: Graves Registration is the aspect of mortuary affairs, which we treat as a field service at the tactical level. Which you will identify more in detail in ELO 2.</p>
Concurrent Return Program	<p>The Concurrent Return Program is a combination of the Current Death and Graves Registration Programs.</p> <p>This program provides for the search, recovery, and evacuation of remains to collection points and further evacuation to a mortuary. It also provides for the identification and preparation of remains in a mortuary and shipment to a final destination as directed by the next of kin.</p>
Airdrop	<p>The airdrop function supports both airborne insertions and airdrop/airland resupply. Airdrop resupply operations apply to all Army forces. The airdrop function supports the movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies.</p> <p>It is a vital link in the distribution system. It provides the capability of supplying the force even when lines of communication (LOCs) have been disrupted. It adds flexibility to the distribution system.</p>
Laundry, Shower, and Clothing and Light Textile Repair	<p>Clean, serviceable clothing and showers are essential for hygiene and morale purposes. During peacetime, shower, laundry, and clothing repair are normally provided through fixed facilities or field expedient methods for short duration exercises.</p> <p>During war and Other Operations, these services are provided as far forward as the brigade area. The goal is to provide soldiers with one shower and up to 15 pounds of laundered clothing each week. Soldiers receive their own clothing from a tactical laundry within 24 hours. Clothing replacement is a Class II supply function.</p>

LS/A 6, ELO 1,
Decontamination

The laundry and shower function does not include laundry decontamination support. Detailed troop decontamination of chemical and biological agents does not require showers. Radiation decontamination, however, may require showers.

If soldiers use chemical defense equipment against fallout, they do not need showers. If they do not, the contamination lodges in soldiers' hair and on skin. Then only showers can remove the contamination. Planners must control the runoff from these showers since it is contaminated.

The new chemical protective clothing keeps its protective qualities after laundering. Once exposed to contamination, it must be disposed of under theater policies.

Force
Provider

The Army's Force Provider is a modular system, principally designed to provide the front line soldier with a brief rest from the rigors of a combat environment. Each module will provide life support for up to 550 soldiers. It will include environmentally controlled billeting; modern latrines, showers and kitchens, morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) facilities, and complete laundry support. The Force Provider module infrastructure will incorporate a complete water distribution/disposal system and power grid. Modules can be configured to provide support to a brigade-sized force. The cadre for operating the force provider will consist of Force Provider companies. However, they will require augmentation to effectively operate the system.

NOTE: The Force Provider is ideally suited for supporting Other Operations particular disaster assistance and humanitarian aid operations.

LS/A 2, ELO 1,
Lesson
Exercise 1

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 1](#).

ELO 2

Action:	Identify the responsibilities and procedures involved in providing the various types of field services.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment, using the materials provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 10-27-2, FM 100-10, Annex F, and the material provided in this TSP.

Learning Step/ Activity (LS/A) 1, ELO 2, Introduction	Discussion of this ELO describes in some detail each of the various types of U.S. Army field services. The discussion providers of these services and how unit can obtain and administer them.
Food Preparation, Field Feeding System	<p>The field feeding system assumes theater-wide use of the meal, ready-to-eat (MRE) for the first several days following deployment. The theater then begins to transition to prepared group feeding rations. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A-rations. • B-rations. • Heat-and-serve rations.
Field Feeding Standard	<p>Initially, the theater transitions from the MRE to the B-ration and heat-and-serve ration. Then as the situation permits, logisticians attempt to introduce the A-ration (fresh foods) into the theater. This requires extensive logistics expansion since it requires refrigerated storage and distribution equipment along with a capability to make or acquire ice for unit storage.</p> <p>The feeding standard is to provide soldiers at all echelons three quality meals. The meals fed depend on the conditions and the tactical situation. Garbage disposal is important to avoid leaving signature trails.</p> <p>The bakery function, previously classified as a field service, is now an integral portion of field feeding. Normal Class I supply channels handle packaged bread. The bakery function is no longer a stand-alone field service.</p>
Water Purification, General Responsibilities	<p>Quartermaster supply units normally perform water purification in conjunction with storage and distribution of potable water--a supply function. General support (GS) and direct support (DS) units do not store or distribute nonpotable water. Therefore, nonpotable water requirements (construction, laundry, showers) are the responsibility of the user.</p>

LS/A 2, ELO 2, Testing	<p>Water supply units perform routine testing. However, water quality monitoring is primarily the responsibility of the preventive medicine personnel of the medical command or corps.</p> <p>The command surgeon performs tests associated with water source approval, monitors potable water, and interprets the water testing results.</p>
Contingencies	<p>Because of the scarcity of potable water in some contingency areas, water support equipment is pre-positioned afloat. This allows for initial support to a contingency force.</p> <p>Additional water equipment is available in CONUS depots to sustain operations. Most of this equipment is prepackaged for tactical transportability. Its configuration allows for throughput to the user with minimal handling in the theater of operations.</p>
Unit Responsibilities in Non-Arid Regions	<p>In non-arid regions, DS supply units in the division support command (DISCOM) and at echelons above division (EAD) provide water purification and water supply support on an area basis.</p> <p>During the early stages of a contingency operation, the DISCOM may provide water for non-divisional units until additional logistics units arrive.</p>
Unit Responsibilities in Arid Regions	<p>In arid regions where sufficient water sources are not available, EAD units establish GS water systems. GS water purification elements supplement the capabilities of the DS elements. GS water supply companies set up and operate bulk storage and distribution facilities.</p> <p>Tactical water distribution teams can be assigned to water supply companies to augment capabilities for distribution via hose line. These GS water supply companies distribute potable water to DS supply units for nondivisional customers and to the divisions. Hose lines, pipelines, or trucks move potable water to forward areas.</p> <p>Division capabilities are augmented with storage and distribution systems to provide for one day of supply on the ground in both the division support area (DSA) and the brigade support area (BSA). Truck companies augmented with semitrailer-mounted fabric tanks provide line-haul of water at the tactical level.</p>

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Corps Support Command (COSCOM) GRREG Responsibilities	<p>Responsibility for graves registration (GRREG) operations depends on the geographical area. The GRREG elements assigned to the corps support command (COSCOM) establish collection points in an assigned area. They receive remains and personal effects and evacuate them to a temporary cemetery, mortuary, or another collection point.</p> <p>The collection platoon of the COSCOM goes forward to the division collection point and evacuates remains as required. Soldiers in this platoon also perform search and recovery operations. The COSCOM GRREG units provide support for both divisional and nondivisional units in the corps.</p>
Forward Support Battalion (FSB) GRREG Responsibilities	<p>The FSB of the division support command (DISCOM) has one GRREG-trained soldier in the headquarters of the supply company. He is available to train brigade soldiers in unit GRREG responsibilities for handling remains and their personal effects.</p> <p>The FSB does not have the capability to operate a GRREG collection point. However, the supply company of the FSB is responsible for assuring that a brigade support area (BSA) collection point is operable until main support battalion (MSB) augmentations arrive.</p>
Main Support Battalion (MSB) GRREG Responsibilities	<p>Teams from the Corps GRREG Collection Company provide area support to brigades and divisions. Before the teams arrive, company soldiers assisted by the GRREG NCO operate the collection point in the division support area (DSA).</p> <p>The BSA collection point receives remains from supported units, continues the identification process begun by the unit, and arranges for evacuation to the DSA collection point.</p>
Light Division GRREG Responsibilities	<p>Light divisions have one GRREG NCO in the S-2/S-3 section of the Supply and Transport (S&T) Battalion and one in each forward supply company. These GRREG NCOs plan and coordinate GRREG augmentation and train their soldiers to serve on GRREG teams.</p> <p>GRREG support is limited to minimum capabilities needed to collect, initially identify, and evacuate or hastily bury remains. When the GRREG section arrives, soldiers set up four collection points, one in each BSA and one in the DSA.</p>

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Separate Brigade And Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) GRREG Responsibilities	<p>The S&T company and the S&T troop each have a GRREG NCO assigned to train soldiers in the brigade and regimental area. The S&T Company and S&T Troop provide GRREG support within the brigade and regimental area when a collection platoon from the Corps GRREG Collection Company is attached.</p> <p>This collection platoon receives, identifies, and classifies remains at BSA and ACR collection points. It then arranges for evacuation from the brigade and regimental area to a collection point operated by the GRREG company in the corps area.</p> <p>Since there is no field augmentation in the separate light infantry brigade, the support battalion commander may request that a GRREG service team be assigned.</p>
Airdrop Responsibilities	<p>In an airdrop resupply operation, the Army is responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airdrop supplies and equipment. • Ground transportation to move the airdropped supplies and equipment. • Providing parachutes. • Rigging supplies. • Support personnel on the ground.
Types of Airdrop Units	<p>There are two types of airdrop support units. They are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy airdrop supply company. • Light airdrop supply company.
Heavy Airdrop Supply Company	<p>A Heavy Airdrop Supply Company provides reinforcing support to corps level airdrop companies.</p>
Light Airdrop Supply Company	<p>A Light Airdrop Supply Company provides airdrop resupply support to the corps. It provides personnel parachute support to such units as long range surveillance units.</p>

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Airdrop Request	As with any other resupply requirement, a request for an airdrop is sent through normal logistics channels. Using units request supplies from their battalion S-4 who forwards the request to the forward support battalion.
Requesting Unit Responsibilities	<p>The unit requesting an aerial resupply mission is responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting, preparing, and marking the drop or landing area. • Providing qualified ground movement guides and unloading teams. • Recommending approach and departure routes for the aircraft. • Securing the delivery or landing area. <p><u>NOTE:</u> Units receiving airdrop supplies recover and return to supporting units all non-expendable materials used to prepare and rig the supplies for delivery.</p>
Laundry, Shower, and Clothing and Repair Sources of Support	<p>Forces receive laundry, shower, and clothing and repair support from a combination of units, Host nation support (HNS) and contractors. In rear areas, HNS and contractors may provide much of this support. A laundry and renovation company may provide GS laundry capability.</p> <p>The capability to repair medium-and heavy-weight textiles is in selected maintenance units. These elements repair canvas and fabrics used on vehicles and items such as seat covers, tarpaulins, cargo covers, and swim barriers.</p>
Field Service Company	<p>The Field Service Company provides direct support at the tactical level. The company has the modular capability of sending small teams as far forward as desired by the supported commander.</p> <p>The unit provides one shower for each soldier each week. However, other sources can help to reach the goal of two showers for each soldier each week.</p>

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Request for Clothing Exchange and Bath (CEB) Team	<p>Clothing exchange and bath (CEB) services are provided by the MSB supply and service company. Clothing exchange (or gratuitous issue) and bath service is requested from the MSB through the brigade S-4. A request for CEB service must specify the location of the requesting unit and the desired time for service, and the range of clothing sizes for unit members</p> <p>The requesting unit must be prepared to furnish soldiers to help set up the operation. Normally, there is one CEB point per BSA.</p>
Clothing Exchange and Bath (CEB) Teams, Responsibilities	<p>CEB teams provide warm showers and clean clothing for soldiers in the field. Some bath teams operate independently and do not provide a clothing exchange service.</p> <p>Others provide baths, clothing exchange, and a delousing service. When teams have a delousing capability, the operation takes place at the CEB site.</p>
CEB in Heavy Divisions	<p>When the S&S company in the MSB is assigned a CEB section, it can provide shower service within the division. The CEB section may also set up a clothing repair shower service at the shower point if supplied to do so.</p> <p>The MSB S&S company helps the forward support battalion (FSB) supply company to establish CEB points when available and tactically feasible. The FSB supply company coordinates with the brigades to schedule shower, laundry, and clothing repair service.</p>
CEB in Light Divisions	<p>Light divisions have CEB sections (from the Field Service Company), attached to the headquarters and supply company to set up shower, laundry, and clothing repair services in the DSA and BSA. This support is coordinated through S4 channels.</p>

LS/A 1, ELO 2, The supply and transport (S&T) company and S&T troop provide CEB support in the brigade and regimental area when a CEB section of a field service company is attached. The CEB section has a number of CEB teams. The CEB section has a number of CEB teams. Each team maintains stocks of various sizes of clothing for exchange.

CEB in Brigades
and the Armored
Cavalry Regiment
(ACR)

The CEB teams also coordinate the laundering of clothing and exchange items, to include delivery of soiled clothing and pickup of clean clothing from the supporting laundry.

The CEB teams set up as near to the units as the tactical situation and water sources permit. If taking the services to the troops is not practical, the teams set up at selected sites and give services at those sites only.

Field Service
Teams

Field service teams and augmentation units are either assigned to or augment, divisional supply units for services in the division support area (DSA) and brigade support area (BSA). In separate brigades and armored cavalry regiments (ACRs), field service platoons are part of the supply and transport (S&T) company (or troop in the ACR).

LS/A 2, ELO 2,
Lesson
Exercise 2

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 2](#).

SECTION IV SUMMARY

**Review/
Summarize
Lesson**

During this lesson you have learned that the field service support portion of combat service support (CSS) directly affects the field service and general well being of soldiers.

This lesson identified specific field services support requirements necessary for a battalion/brigade to operate in combat effectively.

**Check on
Learning**

The two lesson exercises that you completed during this lesson serve as the check on learning for the TLO.

**Transition to
Next Lesson**

None.

SECTION V STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

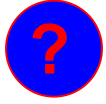
Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “GO” is required for enrollment into Phase II.



Lesson Exercise 1: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 1. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.



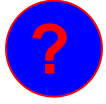


Complete the following statement.

Since all field services receive the same basic priority, the _____ decides which are the most important for a given mission.

- A. Battalion S-4
- B. Commander
- C. Host nation
- D. Platoon sergeant



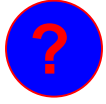


Complete the following statement.

During operations involving combat,_____ provide most of the field services support in forward areas.

- A. Contractor personnel
- B. EPWs
- C. Host nation personnel
- D. Military personnel

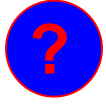




The modular system designed to give the front line soldier laundry, shower, kitchen, and MWR support is the?

- A. Deployment module.
- B. Force Provider.
- C. LOGCAP.
- D. Service support package.

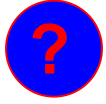




How many subprograms are there in the Mortuary Affairs Program?

- A. two.
- B. three.
- C. four.
- D. five.





Complete the following statement.

The Army goal is to provide soldiers with _____ shower(s) and up to _____ pounds of laundered clothing each week.

- A. one ten
- B. two fifteen
- C. one fifteen
- D. three ten



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Since all field services receive the same basic priority, the commander decides which are most important for a given mission. PTP, Page 6.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

During operations involving combat, military personnel provide most of the field services support in forward areas. PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

The modular system designed to give the front line soldier laundry, shower, kitchen, and MWR support is the Force Provider. PTP, Page 10.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

The Mortuary Affairs Program consists of three subprograms. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

The Army goal is to provide soldiers with one shower and fifteen pounds of laundered clothing each week. PTP, Page 9.



CORRECT

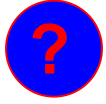




Lesson Exercise 2: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 2. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.



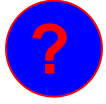


Complete the following statement.

The field feeding system assumes theater-wide use of the _____ for the first several days following deployment.

- A. A-ration
- B. B-ration
- C. Heat-and-serve ration
- D. MRE

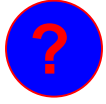




Which of the following medical elements is primarily responsible for monitoring water quality for consumption by soldiers?

- A. Combat medic.
- B. Community health.
- C. Internal medicine.
- D. Preventive medicine.

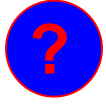




What are the two types of airdrop support units?

- A. Heavy and Logistic airdrop supply company.
- B. Heavy and Light airdrop supply company.
- C. Heavy and Medium airdrop supply company.
- D. Heavy and Small airdrop supply company.



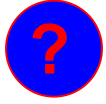


Complete the following statement.

The forward support battalion (FSB) of the division support command (DISCOM) has _____ GRREG-trained soldier(s) available to train brigade soldiers in unit graves registration procedures.

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Six





Complete the following statement.

The _____ provides clothing exchange and bath (CEB) services in the brigade area when a CEB section of a field service company is attached.

- A. Brigade S-4
- B. Logistics company
- C. Supply and transport company
- D. Theater area command



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

The field feeding system assumes theater-wide use of the MRE for the first several days following deployment. PTP, Page 11.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

The medical element primarily responsible for monitoring water quality for consumption by soldiers is preventive medicine. PTP, Page 12.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

The two types of airdrop support units are heavy and light airdrop supply company.
PTP, Page 14.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

The forward support battalion (FSB) of the division support command (DISCOM) has one GRREG-trained soldier available to train brigade soldiers in graves registration procedures.
PTP, Page 13.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

The supply and transport company provides clothing exchange and bath (CEB) services in the brigade area when a CEB section of a field service company is attached.
PTP, Page 17.



CORRECT



